

Begin

REEL # 236

Hofman, S Ye.

DEYADZIO, A.M., dotsent; PLATONOV, P.M., dotsent; KOFMAN, S.Ye.,  
inshtener; SOKOLOV, A.Ya., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,  
redaktor; KEDOL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Pneumatic tube transportation in flour mills] Pnevmaticheskii  
transport na sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mel'nitsakh. Pod red. A.IA.  
Sokolova. Moskva, Pishchepromisdat, 1954. 69 p. (MLRA 8:1)  
(Pneumatic-tube transportation) (Flour mills)

KOFMAN, S.Ye., insh.

Improving working conditions in clothing factories. Shvein.  
prom. no. 3:18-20 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Clothing industry) (Factories--Heating and ventilation)

KOTMAN, S.Ye. insh.

Modernisation of collective farm mills. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 8  
no.9:19-20 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Flour mills--Equipment and supplies)

KOFMAN, S.Ye., insh.

Adjusting AKK-1,2 units for the conveying of mixed feeds. Mekh.  
sil'. hosp. 11 no. 7:26 J1 '60.

(Conveying machinery)

(MIRA 13:10)

KOPMAN, S. Ye., insh.

AVM-20 roller mill for agricultural use. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no. 11:  
24-25 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Grain-milling machinery)

ye.  
KOFMAN, S., inzh.; MASTEROV, M.

Mechanization and pneumatic-tube transportation at rural flour mills. Mk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 12:21-22 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskoye byuro  
Odesskogo obl'mestproma (for Kofman). 2. Krasnoarmeyskoye  
mel'zavodupravleniye (for Masterov).  
(Grain-milling machinery) (Pneumatic-tube transportation)



KOFMAN, V. A.

15-57-4-5402

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,  
p 185 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gorbunov-Posadov, M. I., Shekhter, O. Ya., Kofman V. A.

TITLE: Soil Pressure on the Rough Buried Foundation and Unre-  
stricted Deformations of a Trench (Davleniye grunta na  
zhestkiy zaglublennyy fundament i svobodnyye deformatsii  
kotlovana)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n.-i. in-ta osnovaniy i fundamentov, 1954, Nr 24,  
pp 39-80.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

KOFMAN, V. A.

GORBUNOV-POSADOV, M.I.; SHEKHTER, O.Ia.; ~~KOFMAN, V. A.~~

Earth pressure on a hard embedded foundation and free deformation  
of the foundation pit. Trudy NII osn. i fund. no.24:39-80 '55;  
(Earth pressure) (Foundations) (MLRA 8:3)

KOFMAN, V. A.

124-1957-10-12025

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 118 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kofman, V. A.

TITLE: Distribution of Stresses and Deformations Due to a Vertical Force Acting Within the Ground (O raspredelenii napryazheniy i deformatsiy ot deystviya vertikal'noy sily vnutri grunta)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N-i. in-ta osnovaniy i fundamentov, 1956, Nr 30, pp 67-73

ABSTRACT: Numerical data on the displacement and stresses in a semi-infinite elastic solid by action of a vertical force are presented. The calculations are carried out on the basis of the accurate solution given by Mindlin (Physics, 1' 16, Vol 7, Nr 5) and developed also in a paper by Mindlin and Chen (Mekhanika, 9b, perev. i obz. in. period. lit, 1952, Nr 4, pp 118-135). The above data, as well as their isolines, are given for a value of Poisson's ratio equal to 0.35.

O. Ya. Shekhter

Card 1/1

KOFMAN, V.A.

124-11-13209

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr. 11, p. 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krechmer, V. V.

TITLE: Calculation Method for Plank Walls as Elastic Structural Elements with Due Consideration to the Compressibility of the Ground in the Restraining Encasement Area. (Metod rascheta shpuntovykh stenok kak uprugikh konstruktsiy s uchetom szhimayemosti grunta v oblasti zadelki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta osnovaniy i fundamentov, 1956, Nr. 30, pp 74-110

ABSTRACT: Calculation of the strength and deformation of a grooved wall loaded with earth fill, with or without a tie-down at the anchorage support. The upper portion is considered loaded by the active pressure of the fill. The lower portion is calculated as a bar which is elastically fastened to an elastic semi-plane. The contact problem is solved for an elastic bar and semi-plane with a load and moment representing the action which the fill exerts on the bar. No account is taken of the discontinuity in the semi-plane created by the insertion of the bar. The friction between the soil and the plank is disregarded. The stresses in the semi-plane are determined by means of Melan's

Card 1/3

124-11-13209

Calculation Method for Plank Walls as Elastic Structural Elements with Due Consideration to the Compressibility of the Ground in the Restraining Encasement Area. (Cont.)

formula as modified by the reviewer (Gorbunov-Posadov, M. I., Shekhter, O. Ya., and Kofman, V. A., Tr. N.-i. in-ta osnovaniy i fundamentov, 1954, No. 4, pp. 39-80; Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1956, No. 11, 7680). The displacements are determined according to formulas adduced in the same work. The contact conditions, namely, the equality of the respective horizontal displacements, are imposed at three points only. This enabled the Author to relieve the computer from the need for the simultaneous solution of a system of equations.

The plastic deformations in the soil close to the upper portion of the elastic anchorage manifold are also disregarded. However, it is recommended that the depth to which the planks are driven into the ground be established from the requirement that the portion where the reaction pressure exceeds the passive pressure of the soil (with due consideration to the coupling) extend over no more than one-fourth of the length of the elastic clamping portion.

It is proposed that the lower end of the plank, which in the basic calculation is assumed to be free, is neither displaced nor rotated because of the presence of the stress-resistant semi-plane. There-

Card 2/3

124-11-13209

Calculation Method for Plank Walls as Elastic Structural Elements with Due Consideration to the Compressibility of the Ground in the Restraining Encasement Area. (Cont.)

fore, it is proposed that the reaction of the anchoring tie-down be determined as the reaction of a rigid support of a beam which is clamped at its lower end and loaded with an active pressure in its upper part and a reaction pressure in its lower part.

(M. I. Gorbunov-Posadov)

Card 3/3

VAYSBURD, M.S.; KOFMAN, V.B.; MURAKHVER, N.P.; STEPANOV, A.I.

About a book on the design and calculation of refrigerating machines  
and apparatus. Khol. tekhn. 38 no. 1:61-62 Ja-Y '61.

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

(MIRA 14:4)

KOFMAN, V.S.

Characteristics of the Pre-Cambrian surface of the Devonian  
in the northern part of the Tikhvin banded-bearing region.  
Mat. po geol. i pol. Iskop. Sev.-Zap. RSFSR no. 3:159-164 '62.  
(MIRA 17:1)



KOFMAN, V.S.

Basic characteristics of the section of Lower Carboniferous  
sediments in the southern Lake Omega region. Vest. LGU 19  
no.12:61-73 \*64 (MIRA 17:8)

KOFMAN, Ye.

Research laboratory studies on the organization of labor and industry.  
Steel' 17 no.2:187-188 P '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Zaved "Zaporeshtal'". (Steel industry)

KOFMAN, Ye.; KAMINSKIY, N.; LEVIN, S.

On establishing a norm plan in metallurgical production.  
Sotn.trud 4 no.7:85-88 J1 '59. (MIRA 13:4)  
(Metallurgical plants--Production standards)  
(Wages)

KAMINSKIY, N.; KOFMAN, Ye.—

Methodology for converting planned wage fund when main workshops over-  
fulfill the production plan. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 4  
no.5:49-51 '61. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Zaporozh'ye—Steel industry) (Wage payment systems)

SOBOLEV, V.; KOFMAN, Ye.

Organization of labor and production at a leading steel-smelting plant. Sots.trud 5 no.2:110-113 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'-ik normativno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii Upravleniya chernoy metallurgii Zaporeshskego sovnarkhosa (for Sobelev) 2. Nachal'nik otдела organizatsii truda zavoda "Zaperozhstal'" (for Kofman).

(Smelting--Labor productivity)

KAMIESKIY, H.; KOFMAN, Ye.

Accounting for wage fund disbursements. Biol.nauch.inform.:  
trud i sad.plata 3 no.3:26-27 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Zaporozh'ye—Steelworks) (Wages)

KOFMAN, Ye.: KAMINSKIY, N.

More on wages and qualitative indices. Sots.trud 5 no.8:  
112-113 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela organizatsii truda zavoda "Zaporozhstal'"  
(for Kofman). 2. Inzhener otdela organizatsii truda zavoda  
"Zaporozhstal'" (for Kaminskiy).  
(Zaporosh'ye--Metallurgical plants--Quality control)

VOL'PYAN, Ye.L., kand.med.nauk; KOFMAN, Ye.A.

Clinical value of the laboratory determination of the sensitivity of a urinary infection to antibiotics. Urologia 25 no.1:22-27 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.M. Epshteyn) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(ANTIBIOTICS)  
(URINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)





KOPMAN, Ye. B.

25619. KOOMAN, Ye. B. O deystvii ul'trafiol'tovoy radiatsii dvukh uchastkov spektra  
Na rastvory ochishchennogo Yaichnogo al'bmina. Biokhimiya, 1949, Vyp.4,  
S. 305-07

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' Nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949.

COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLE ELEMENTS	
<div>CA</div> <div> <p>Action of ultraviolet radiation of two sections of the spectrum on solutions of purified egg albumin. R. B. Kohn. <i>Biochimica</i> 16, 372-8(1940).--The ultraviolet radiations with wave lengths of 254 mμ and 307 mμ possess specific physiol. effects. Dissolved egg albumin is denatured much more rapidly by the radiation of 302 mμ than by the radiation of 254 mμ. The group of amino acids which are a part of the protein are decompd. more by light of 302 mμ than by light of 254 mμ. H. P.</p> </div>		<div>11a</div>	
<div>450-550 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</div>			
<div>BOOK SYNOPTIC</div>		<div>EXPLANATION</div>	
<div>100000 H10 QW 500</div>		<div>100000 H10 QW 500</div>	
<div>100000 H10 QW 500</div>		<div>100000 H10 QW 500</div>	

CA

11A

Photochemical changes in solutions of egg albumin proceeding independently of photodenaturation. N. M. Solov'eva (Biophys. Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Biochim. Zh.* 13, 534-50 (1930); cf. Crammer and Neuberg, *C.A.* 37, 6288; 43, 9100. —Ultraviolet illumination of an egg albumin soln. brings about a change which proceeds faster than photodenaturation, with the protein continuing to exist in the native condition. One of the reactions consists in a change in the condition of the hydroxyphenyl tyrosine groups prior to photodenaturation, a change to which the same groups are subjected during heat denaturation. Photooxidation is another reaction. A part of the sol. photokilled protein retains its capacity towards denaturation. The initial stage of this reaction is apparently accompanied by the absorption of photons by the side chains. Photodenaturation proceeds independently of the transformation of tyrosine groups. H. Priestley

1967

**KOFMAN, Ye.B.**

Photooxidation of the sulfhydryl groups of dissolved egg albumen  
[with summary in English]. Biofizika 2 no.2:215-224 '57.

(MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(MERCAPTO GROUP) (ALBUMINS)  
(ULTRAVIOLET WAVES--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/5 Physiology May 59

1509. CHANGES IN ULTRAVIOLET ABSORPTION OF DISSOLVED MYOSIN UNDER DENATURATING EFFECTS (Russian text) - Kofman E. B. and Kalamkarova M. B. - BIOFIZIKA 1958, 3/4 (403-412) Graphs 5 Tables 1  
UV absorption was measured in myosin solutions and the apparent absorption, due to light scattering, and the true absorption were calculated for 252 and 276 mμ. Magnitudes of the true absorption were compared in activated and inactivated solutions. The effects of temperature (37°), acidity (pH 5.0), alkalinity (pH 11.0) with following neutralization, and calcium chloride increased the true absorption by 23-47% for 252 mμ. and by 3-14% for 276 mμ. The increase provoked by all these effects was due to one and the same change of protein structure. No alterations were revealed at pH 10.0. Light scattering increased under the effect of heating and of acidity but not under that of alkali or cadmium chloride. When the protein solutions were alkalinized to pH 10.5, only a reversible increase of the absorption took place and the cited effect was not observed. pH 11.0 should apparently be regarded as the point of alkali denaturation for myosin, in contra-distinction to pH 10.0 at which only its alkali inactivation takes place. The latter may thus be distinguished from denaturation, in which more thorough protein alteration occurs, by obtaining inactivated myosin with an unaltered spectrum. Myosin inactivation under the effect of heating is considerably in advance of the spectral alterations. Thermoinactivation in the presence of guanidine provoked only an increase of the apparent absorption and not of the true absorption. ATP (12.5 mol.:1.0 mol. of protein) entirely prevents the increase of both the true absorption and of light scattering which are provoked by heating. ATP does not prevent these phenomena in alkali denaturation. The observed spectrum changes are probably related to the aggregation of denaturated myosin.

KOFMAN, Ye.B.; MALIKOVA, A.N.

Decrease of the stability and adenosinetriphosphatase activity of myosin in solution during thermal denaturation and due to the effect of cadmium chloride. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:242-250 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(MYOSIN) (ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE)

KOFMAN, YE. B., SAZONENKO, M. K., KAYUSHIN, L. P., LVOV, K. M., and  
GOLUBEV, I. M. (USSR)

"Free Radicals in Muscle and Muscle Proteins."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961



KAYUSHIN, L.P.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.; GOLUBEV, I.N.; L'VOV, K.M.; PULATOVA,  
M.K.

Transfer of energy released by the hydrolysis of adenosinetriphosphoric  
acid to contractile proteins. Biofizika 6 no. 1:20-23 '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(MUSCLES—MOTILITY) (ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHORIC ACID)

KOFMAN, Ye.B.

Effect of adenosine triphosphoric acid and denaturation  
on the adsorption of dyes by actomyosin and myosin gels.  
Biokhimiia 26 no.4:748-757 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences of the USSR,  
Moscow.

(ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATES)  
(ACTOMYOSINS)

(DYES AND DYEING)  
(MYOSINS)

GABELOVA, N.A.; KOPYAKOV, V.V.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.

Structural shifts in actomyosin detected by the infrared spectroscopic method. Report no.1: Stretching, heating, hydration. Biofizika, 7 no.2: 125-136'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(ACTOMYOSINS--SPECTRA) (SPECTRUM, INFRARED)

KOPMAN, Ye.B; KRISTMAN (Malikova), A.N.; MINKINA, V.P.

Relation between adenosinetriphosphatase and cholinesterase  
activities of myosin and its secondary structure. Biofizika 7  
no.3:370-372 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE) (CHOLINESTERASE) (MYOSIN)

NANKINA, V.P.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.; CHERNYAK, V.Ya.; KALAMKAROVA, M.B.

Products of the proteolysis of heavy meromyosin possessing adenosine triphosphatase activity. Biokhimiia 29 no.3:424-431 My-Je '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Institut gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KALAMKAROVA, M.B.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.; FILATOVA, L.G.; SHTRANKFEL'D, I.G.

Binding of acridine orange by muscle proteins. Tsitologia 7 no.2:  
240-243 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki zhivyykh struktur Instituta biofiziki  
AN SSSR, Moskva.

KALAMKAROVA, M.B.; NANKINA, V.P.; KOFMAN, Ye.B.

Existence of myosinlike fraction of light meromyosin. Biofizika  
10 no.1:166-167 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

KOPMAN, Ye.B.; KRISTMAN, A.N.

Effect of urea and cadmium chloride on changes in the cholinesterase activity and free sulphydril group content of light meromyosin. Bio-khimiia 30 no.2:327-333 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.



KOFMAN, Ye.B.; NANKINA, V.P.

Activation of adenosinetriphosphatase of heavy meromyosin  
by actin and possible mechanisms of the actin effect.

Biofizika 10 no.6:943-945 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted  
December 4, 1964.

BUSALAYEV, I., podpolkovnik; KOFMAN, Yu., mayor

Reduce expenditures in military transportation. Tyl i snab.  
Sov. Voor. 811 21 no.12:82-83 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Transportation, Military)

AUTHORS: Boldyrev, B. G., Kofman, Yu. I. 79-28-3-44/61

TITLE: Investigation Within the Field of Thiosulfo Acid (Issledovan-  
iye v oblasti tiosul'fokislota). III. Alkyl Esters of Phenyl-  
methanethiosulfo Acid and Its Antiseptic Properties (III.  
Alkilefiy fenilmetantiosul'fokislota i ikh protivobakterial'-  
nyye svoystva)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 768-769  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier works the authors observed in the investigation of  
alkyl esters (I) of alkanethiosulfo acids that the antiseptic  
activity of these compounds does not depend on the size and  
the structure of the radical at the oxidized sulfur, and that  
the activity practically remains the same for the esters of  
thiosulfo acids when they are of normal structure and when the  
number of carbon atoms does not exceed four. For this reason  
the authors decided to synthesize and investigate more closely  
the alkyl esters (II) of phenylmethanethiosulfo acid in order  
to check with this example how the change of the char-

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Investigation Within the Field of Thiosulfo Acid. III. 79-28-3-44/61  
Alkyl Esters of Phenylmethanethiosulfo Acid and Its Antiseptic Properties

acter of the radical of thiosulfo acids acts on the antiseptic activity of the esters. The synthesis of the alkylphenylmethanethiosulfonates was carried out according to the earlier described method (reference 1); the obtained esters are listed in the table. They are colorless, crystalline compounds with weak but specific smell, and they are easily soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone and other organic solvents but difficultly soluble in water. The investigation of the antiseptic properties of these esters (II) which was carried out by the Institute for Microbiology of the AS USSR showed that the activity of these compounds compared with the Gram positive, Gram negative and acid-proof bacteria, is smaller than with the alkyl esters of the alkanethiosulfo acids with a number of carbon atoms from 1-4; at the same time the activity of the esters increases considerably compared with the various fungi. Thus the present work proved that the antiseptic properties of thiosulfo acid not only depend on the character of the radicals bound with sulfide sulfur but also on the structure of the initial products, the thiosulfo acids. There are 1 table and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Investigation Within the Field of Thiosulfo Acid. III. 79-28 3-44/61  
Alkyl Esters of Phenylmethanethiosulfo Acid and Its Antiseptic Properties

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy politechnicheskiy institut (Polytechnical Institute,  
L'vov)

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1957

Card 3/3

KOFNER, A. Ya.  
KABANOV, I.D., inzhener; KOFNER, A. Ya., inzhener; PUCHKOVSKIY, V.V., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Drying power transformers applying extraneous alternating current.  
Elek. sta. 28 no.6:80-81 Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)  
(Electric transformers)

VOLODIN, M.N., inzh; KOPHER, A.Ya., inzh; MUKHAMETOV, G., inzh

Experience in using coordinating struts. Elek.sta. 29 no.9:78-80  
S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Electric lines--Poles)

KOPNEP, F.Sh.

Calculating frames by the Cross method (shortened version). Vych.  
i org.tekh. v stroi. i proekt. no.2:55-59 '62.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moldglprostroy.



KOFNOVEC, L.

KOFNOVEC, L. An efficient installation for washing buses. Tr. from the German. p. 302  
-Be- A machine for polishing die diameters. Tr. from the German. p. 304  
-Be- Material testing by X rays. Tr. from the German. p. 304

Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1956

NOVA TECHNIKA

TECHNOLOGI

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KOFNOVEC, L.

KOFNOVEC, L. Electromagnetic pumps for liquid metals. p. 305

Vol. 1, no. 10, Oct. 1956

NOVA TECHNIKA  
TECHNOLOGY  
Czechoslovakia

See East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KOFNOVEC, L.

Motors of the German motor-trains. Tr. from the German. p. 333.  
(NOVA TECHNIKA, Vol. 1, No. 11, Nov 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KOFNOVEC, L.

Metal working by electroerosion. Tr. from the German. p. 335.  
(NOVA TECHNIKA, Vol. 1, No. 11, Nov 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KOFNOVEC, L.

Central reference periodicals and reference bulletins. p. 17.

VYNALEZY A NORMALISACE, OCHRANNE ZNAMKY, CHANENE VZORY. (Urad pro vynalezky a normalisaci)  
Praha, Czechoslovakia  
Vol. 3, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7  
July 1959  
Uncl.

KOENOVEC, L.

Citations in American metallurgical engineering journals. Hut listy  
16 no.3:216 Mr '61.

PUNCOCHAR, Z., inz.; KECLIK, V.; JENICEK, L.; CHVATAL, V., inz.; ZIDEK, inz.;  
KOPROVAC, L.; BECVAR, J.; DEDEK, inz.

Information on metallurgy. Hut listy 17 no.3:216-226 Mr '62.

L 44349-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(e) JD/KW

ACC NR: AP6012611

SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/004/0021/0023

AUTHOR: Frolov, G. N.; Filatov, A. I., Kofolev, V. N. 40

ORG: none B

TITLE: Ball reeling of thin-walled small-diameter tubular products of Kh18N9T Cr-Ni steel 16 14

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1966, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: beta radiation counter, chromium steel, metal machining, metal rolling /  
Kh18N9T Cr-Ni steel, SBM-8 beta-radiation counter, SBM-10 beta-radiation counter,  
SBM-11 beta-radiation counter, SBM-12 beta-radiation counter 26 24

ABSTRACT: The development of various instruments has raised the problem of fabricating special tubular products of a small diameter (2-6 mm) with walls as thin as 50-40  $\mu$ . These products must meet various special requirements such as: 1) satisfactory airtightness assuring the preservation of a vacuum of the order of  $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Hg within the cavity for several years; 2) adequate purity of inside and outside surfaces, such as to dispense with the need for additional machining; 3) high elastic and strength properties of the walls, achieved by means of a high degree of work hardening (as much as 75%) during fabrication; 4) (in some cases)

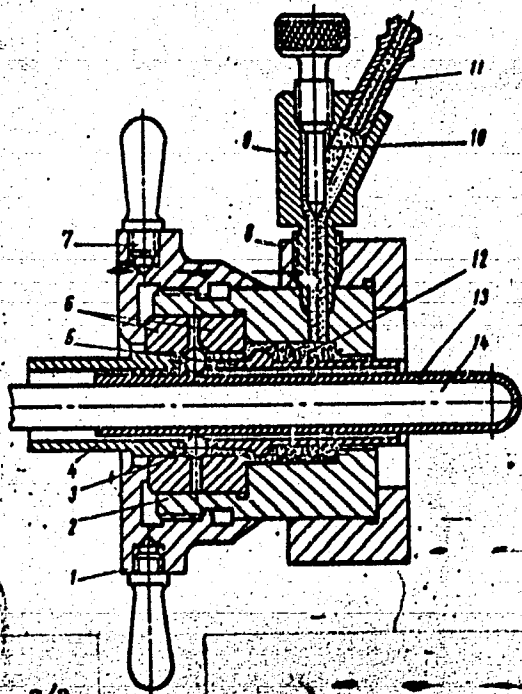
Card 1/3

UDC: 621.98.986



L 44349-66

ACC NR: AP6012611



comparatively large length (150-200 mm) for a diameter of 2 mm and a wall thickness smoothly varying from 0.05 to 0.1 mm. Such requirements cannot be met by the known techniques of deep drawing and roll reeling. Hence, the authors describe a technique specially developed for this purpose and based on the ball reeling of blanks of Kh18N9T Cr-Ni steel with the aid of a lathe-mounted adjustable ball head (Fig. 1)

Fig. 1. Adjustable ball head for ball reeling

1 - micrometric nut; 2 - housing; 3 - balls; 4, 5 - retainer bushings; 6 - supporting cones; 7 - grip; 8 - holder; 9 - connecting pipe; 10 - needle; 11 - nipple (for lubricant); 12 - spring; 13 - reeler tubular product; 14 - mandrel

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L 44349-66

ACC NR: AP6012611

consisting of housing 2 with working balls 3 located in between supporting cones 6. As the cones recede from or approach each other owing to the rotation of micrometric nut 1, the balls either recede from or approach the center so that the inside diameter in between the balls, and hence also the diameter of the reeled tube, is varied. Blank (tube) 13, tightly slipped over smooth mandrel 14, serves as the inner ball race, so to speak. Working balls 3 revolve around the annular gap between the blank and cones 6 (which serve as the outer ball race, so to speak), thus exerting pressure on the wall of the blank as it revolves together with the mandrel. The products thus fabricated satisfy the requirements specified above. The decisive condition is the use of balls of a sufficiently small diameter (not more than 2 mm). Owing to the compaction of the material during reeling, the finished products display a satisfactory airtightness. At present the ball reeling of tubular products is regularly employed in the serial production of four types of beta-radiation counters: SBM-9, SBM-10, SBM-11, and SBM-12. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, <sup>18</sup>20/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 3/3 b1g

KOFRANEK, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Effect of  
Physical Factors.

V-15

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., Nol, 1958, 4565  
Author : Z. Dienstbier, J. Camsky, V. Kofranek  
Inst : "  
Title : Influence of Narcotics and Anaesthetics on the Mortali-  
ty of Animals After the Administration of a Lethal Dose  
of X-Rays.

Orig Pub : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1956, 95, No 32, 889-894

Abstract : On the basis of the hypothesis of the functional and  
morphological sensitivity of the nervous system, experi-  
ments were carried out on rats and mice which were given  
narcotics and anaesthetics before a single general roent-  
gen irradiation in doses of 550 and 700 r (corresponding  
LD of 100 and 30). The substances were administered one  
hour before irradiation, or just before irradiation in  
doses based on a body weight of 100 g. Barbiturates

Card 1/2

*1st. Internal Clinic, and Ustava kletke  
fysiologie, KV, Prague.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/ Human and Animal Physiology - Effect of  
Physical Factors.

V-15

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4565

-dial (0.5 ml of a 5% solution), dorminal (11 mg), and pentobarbital (12.4 mg) - administered during irradiation at the first phase of anaesthesia, or during irradiation under a deep narcosis were not effective. Urethane narcosis (0.4 ml of a 20% solution), ether narcosis (by inhalation), procaine (0.5 ml of a 1% solution) and ethyl alcohol (1.5 ml of a 20% solution) did not produce a protective effect. The absence of a protective effect (which contradicts some data in the literature) is explained by the large dose of radiation ( $LD_{100}$ ) and by the age characteristics of the experimental animals (immature rats, weight of 50 - 70 g).

Card 2/2

KOFRANEK, VLADIMIR

DIENTSBIER, Zdenek, MUDr.; ARIENT, Miloslav, MUDr.; KOFRANEK, Vladimir, MUDr.

No translation. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 4 no.1:15-20 1957.

1. 1. Clinic of Internal Medicine, Charles University, Praha  
Central Laboratory, Military Hospital, Praha Department of  
Oncology, District Hospital, Usti nad Labem. 2. Authors'  
address: Praha 2, U nemocnice 2, (for Dienstbier) UVN, Praha-  
Stresovice (for Arient) KUNZ, onkologické oddelení, Usti n. L.  
for (Kofranek)

(LEUKOCYTES, eff. of radiations on  
x-irradiation of various parts of body in rats)

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.  
irradiation of various parts of body on leukocytes  
in rats)

KOFRANEK, V.; DIENSTBIER, Z.

Review of works in the field of radiobiology and isotopes published in medical periodicals during 1957 in Czechoslovakia, Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.17, Lek. veda zahr:81-86 25 Apr 58.

(RADIATIONS, effects,  
bibliog. (Cs))

(ISOTOPEs,  
bibliog. (Cz))

DIENSTBIER, Zdenek; KOPRANEC, Vladimir; BROUSIL, Jindrich; ARIENT, Miroslav (Technická spolupráce: J. Jasan, Statistické středisko MZd Praha)

Statistical studies on health and fertility of physicians working with ionizing radiations. Ces. rentg. 13 no.5:330-342 0 '59

(RADIATION EFFECTS)

(FERTILITY radiation effects)

(PHYSICIANS)

KOFRANEK, V.; CHYSKY, J.; HELBICH, J.

Review of national works on radiobiology and radiation protection  
published in medical periodicals during 1958. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.25:  
Lek. veda zahr., 126-133 19 June 59.

1, Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV, Ustav hygieny práce a chorob z povolání,  
Praha. V.K. Gorkého 3, Praha 3.

(RADIOLOGY,  
radiobiol., review (Cz))  
(RADIATION PROTECTION,  
review (Cz))



HLAVATY, V.; HELBICH, J.; KOFRANEK, V.

Review of works on radiobiological and radio-hygienic problems  
published in Czechoslovakian medical periodicals during 1959.  
Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.3:Lek.veda shar:6-12 20 Ja '61.

1. Biofyzikalni ustav lekarske fakulty KU, Praha. Ustav hygieny  
prace a chorob z povolani; Praha. Ustav jaderneho vyskumu CSAV.

(RADIOLOGY bibliog)

KOFRANEK, Vladimir

Importance of hematologic changes in the acute postirradiation syndrome. Jaderna energie 10 no. 3:87 Mr '64.

1. Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases affiliated with the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez.

Nuclear Medicine

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 612.111/.112.014.08-084

KOFRANEK, V.; POSPISIL, J.; DIENSTBIER, Z.; ARIENT, M.; Research Institute of Radiation Hygiene (Vyzkumny Ustav Hygieny Zarení), Prague; Biophysical Institute, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Biofysikalni Ustav Fak. Vseob. Lek. KU), Prague, Chief (Prednosta) Prof Dr Z. DIENSTBIER; Department of Clinical Laboratories at the Central Military Hospital (Oddelení Klinických Laboratori Ustredni Vojenske Nemocnice), Prague.

"Dynamics of Peripheral Blood Changes in Relation to Combined External Radiation and the Activation of  $\text{Na}^{24}$  in Rats. I. "

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 106, No 8, 24 Feb 67, pp 201 - 210

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified 7: Dynamics of peripheral changes of leucocytes, neutrophils, and lymphocytes in rats were investigated for 24 hours to 29 days following an irradiation by 25, 100, 600, and 1000 R of ionizing radiation from various sources. Lymphocytes are the cells most sensitive to irradiation. From the change in their numbers it is possible to determine what amount and what kind of irradiation (X-ray, gamma, neutrons) was applied. 6 Figures. 3 Tables. 57 Western. 12 Czech. 1 USSR ref-

AULOVA, J.; EBEL, J.; KOPRON, J.; POLIVKA, J.; PROSEK, V.; RYBIA, B.

The time of survival of patients with malignant tumors of the bones.  
Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech. 28 no.4:366-369 Ag '61.

1. II ortopedicka klinika, prednosta prof. dr. O. Hnevkovsky, chirurg.  
Klinika Pod Petrinem, prednosta doc. dr. Z. Vahala, UNV nem. na Bulovce,  
ortop. odd., prednosta doc. dr. R. Pavlansky, UNV nem. v Motole,  
chirurg. odd., prednosta prof. dr. B. Niederle, II. chirurg. klinika  
SFN, prednosta doc. dr. J. Lhotka, UVN ve Stresovicich, ortop.  
odd., prednosta dr. B. Eiselt.

(BONE AND BONES neoplasms)

AULOVA, J.; EBEL, J.; KOFRON, M.; POLIVKA, J.; PROSEK, V.; RYBIN, B.

A report on patients with malignant tumors of the locomotor organs hospitalized during 1945-1960 in Prague institutions. Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech. 28 no.4:360-364 Ag '61.

1. II ortopedicka klinika, prednosta prof. dr. O. Hnevkovsky,  
chirurgicka klinika ped. fak. Pod Petrinem, prednosta doc. dr. Zd.  
Vahala, UNV n.m. na Bulovce, ortop. odd., prednosta doc. dr.  
R.Paviansky, NV nem. v Motole, chirurg. odd., prednosta prof. dr.  
B.Nierderie, I. chirurgicka klinika SFN, prednosta doc. dr. J.Lhotka,  
UNV ve Stresovicich, ortop. odd., prednosta dr. B.Eiselt.  
(BONE AND BONES neoplasms) (SARCOMA statistics)

KOPRON, Milos

~~Patient~~ continued

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MD

(Presumably) Orthopedic Department of the Hospital  
UNZ NV of the Capital City of Prague, Prague 8 -  
Bulovka; Director: R. Pavlansky, Docent Dr.

Prague, Prakticky Lekar, No. 13, 1962, pp 783-784

"Metastasis of Cancer in Bones as First Symptom of the  
Disease"

KOFTAN, R.

130-7-17/24

AUTHORS: Arkhipova, M.S., Mishin, V.D., Smirnov, N.S., also Koftan, R.,  
and Kanonykhin, G.I. and Lysekov, V.S.

TITLE: Symposium on Tin Economy in Tin-Plate Manufacture. (Ekonomiya  
olova pri proizvodstve beloy shesti)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 7, pp.30-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The tin consumed in hot-dip tinning accounts for about half the cost of the tin-plate; only 75-80% of the tin is used for coating the sheet, the rest goes into various waste products: mainly flux and oil scum and crystals of the alloy  $FeSn_2$  embedded in lumps of pure metallic tin. Recently ways of extracting tin from these waste products have been developed at various Soviet works and these are described in this symposium. The first contribution (pp.30-32) is by M. S. Arkhipova and V.D. Mishin of the Ural Polytechnic Institute and N.S. Smirnov of the Seversk Metallurgical Works. This describes pilot-plant work on the development of a hydro-metallurgical method of extracting tin from flux scum at the Seversk works; a full-scale plant has been working there since 1954. Flow diagrams for the process are given, together with a graph showing degree of extraction of tin against time of cementation, and optimal conditions are summarised. In the

Card 1/2

PETROV, Boris Sergeyevich, professor; MITIN, Aleksey Grigor'yevich, detent;  
SITKHINA, Dina Yefimovna, detent; SAMKULO, Grigoriy Mikhayevich,  
detent; VASIL'YEV, P.V., professor, retentent; DIESPEROV, V.S.,  
insheer, retentent; KOPTOV, G.YE., redakter; ARMOL'DOVA, K.S., redak-  
ter; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskyy redakter. (MIRA 9:4)

[Organisation and planning of production in wood processing enterprises]  
Organizatsiya i planirovaniye proizvedstva na derevesbratyyvayushchikh  
predpriyatiyakh. Moskva, Gessbunizdat, 1955. 407 p.  
(Woodworking industries)



MIKHAYLOV, N.N., kand.geograf.nauk; KOFTOV, G.Ya., kand.ekonom.nauk;  
 BAKHTOV, K.K.; NESTEROV, M.V.; SMIRNOV, A.M., prof., doktor  
 ekon.nauk; RUBINSHTEYN, G.I., kand.geograf.nauk; JOKIN, D.F.,  
 kand.ekon.nauk; AZOV, V.N.; KOROTAYEV, A.P. [deceased];  
 KNYLIN, A.D., prof.; YNZHOV, I.P.; RAMZAYTSEV, D.F.; ANKUDINOV,  
 V.M.; SPANDAR'YAN, V.B., red.; SHLENSKAYA, V.A., red.isd-va;  
 BRONZOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of Soviet foreign commerce] Spravochnik po vneshnei  
 trgovle SSSR. Moskva, Vneshtorgisdat, 1958. 270 p.  
 (Commerce) (MIRA 12:2)

KACTUN, S. F.

2x) May y

## WELDING OF REFRACTORY METALS (USSR)

M. J. Jurek and S. E. K. Lee

the cast refractory billets were mechanically cleaned or pickled spot welded  
the welding material heated in vacuum at 1000°C

1. THEORY OF THE STATE 2. THEORY OF THE PARTY 3. THEORY OF THE ECONOMY 4. THEORY OF THE CULTURE 5. THEORY OF THE SOCIETY 6. THEORY OF THE POLITICS 7. THEORY OF THE LAW 8. THEORY OF THE ETHICS 9. THEORY OF THE AESTHETICS 10. THEORY OF THE SCIENCE 11. THEORY OF THE ARTS 12. THEORY OF THE RELIGION 13. THEORY OF THE PHILOSOPHY 14. THEORY OF THE HISTORY 15. THEORY OF THE GEOGRAPHY 16. THEORY OF THE CLIMATE 17. THEORY OF THE BOTANY 18. THEORY OF THE ZOOLOGY 19. THEORY OF THE AGRICULTURE 20. THEORY OF THE MEDICINE 21. THEORY OF THE PSYCHOLOGY 22. THEORY OF THE EDUCATION 23. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGY 24. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY 25. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL SOCIOLOGY 26. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY 27. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL HISTORY 28. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL GEOGRAPHY 29. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL CLIMATE 30. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL BOTANY 31. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL ZOOLOGY 32. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL AGRICULTURE 33. THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL MEDICINE 34. 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THEORY OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL EDUCATION

Card 1/2

10 May

10 May (Cont'd)

g/1000 g/1000 g/1000

A sharp increase in hardness  
was observed.

10 May (Cont'd)

Card 2/2

STROM, D.A.; ISHCHUK, Yu.L.; STROM, L.D.; KOFTUN, T.I.

Improving the technology of the manufacture of synthetic  
leather fat. Trudy BOMZ no.1:38-50 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Oils and fats)

STROM, D.A.; insh. KOFTUN, T.I., insh.

Improving the production process of synthetic fats. Naftianik 5  
no.6:12-13 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Berdyanakiy neftemaslozavod.  
(Oils and fats)

S/092/60/000/006/001/001  
A051/A026

**AUTHORS:** Strom, D.A., Koftun, T.I.; Engineers  
**TITLE:** Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat  
**PERIODICAL:** Neftyanik, 1960, No. 6, pp. 14 - 15

**TEXT:** The authors refer to the production method for synthetic fat, using zinc oxide as catalyst, which was described in Neftyanik No. 6, 1959, and submitted by D.A. Strom. He stressed the lengthy duration of the process (8 - 15 h) to be the disadvantage of the method. The experimental department of the Berdyansk Refinery conducted tests in order to shorten the cycle, involving the replacement of the zinc oxide with a more effective catalyst. It was established as a result that by using sulfuric acid, phosphorous anhydride or zinc chloride, the duration of the process could be shortened considerably, and a higher degree in converting fatty acids to synthetic fat could be accomplished. The production process of synthetic fat in industrial reactor-mixers, using sulfuric acid as catalyst, is described as being carried out under strict maintenance of temperature, measuring out the components and observing the sequence of their introduction. Synthetic fatty acids were taken as initial raw material. They are fed from the tank to the

Card 1/6

## Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat

S/092/60/000/006/001/001  
A051/A026

reactor by a pump (1) (see Figure) with the mixer (3) switched on, and are dehydrated there till the residual water content is not more than 0.5% by weight. The heat-carrier is fed to the tank (2) of the reactor-mixer and the temperature of the material is raised to 130 - 135°C. The catalyst in the form of a fine stream is fed to the dry material - a 90% sulfuric acid from the measuring container (5). The supply of the acid is accomplished in two stages to avoid violent boiling of the fatty acids in the reactor-mixer. After introducing the first batch of the sulfuric acid comprising 2/3 of the required estimated quantity, ethylene glycol, in the form of a small continuous stream, is fed to the reactor from the measuring container (4) in the amount of 6.5%. If heavy foam is forming, the supply of the ethylene glycol is stopped and, if this does not help, the mixing in the reactor is stopped till the foam is reduced; then the supply of the ethylene glycol is resumed and the mixing starts again. After the whole amount of the ethylene glycol has been introduced, the remainder of the sulfuric acid is added (1/3 of the estimated amount) and the temperature is raised to 150 - 160°C during this process. The laboratory check of the process is carried out according to the acid number of the reacting mass. The acid number drops as the reaction (of the esterification) becomes more complete and when 25 mg of KOH/g is reached, the fat is considered ready for pouring. Comparative characteristics of initial raw material and syn-

Card 2/6

## Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat

S/092/60/000/006/001/001  
A051/A026

thetic fat. obtained under the old technological procedure in industry, using zinc oxide as catalyst and under that of the new one using sulfuric acid as catalyst, are shown in Table 1. The quality of the synthetic fat obtained by the sulfuric acid-catalyst method satisfies the main indices of technical standards. The iodine number is brought to zero, the acid number is not higher than 25 mg KOH/g and the saponification number not less than 160 mg KOH/g. A check of the change in quality of the synthetic fat during storage showed that, when sulfuric acid was used as catalyst, the product was more stable, which was not the case for the zinc oxide-catalyst product (Table 2). The author states that by using the new catalyst, the Berdyansk Oil Refinery was able to exceed its 1959 production plan for synthetic fat, to reduce the overhead cost and improve the quality. Besides, the need for zinc oxide, an expensive material, was eliminated at the refinery. The latter is needed for the production of zinc whites. There are 1 figure and 2 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Berdyanskiy Neftemaslozavod (Berdyansk Petroleum - Oil Refinery)

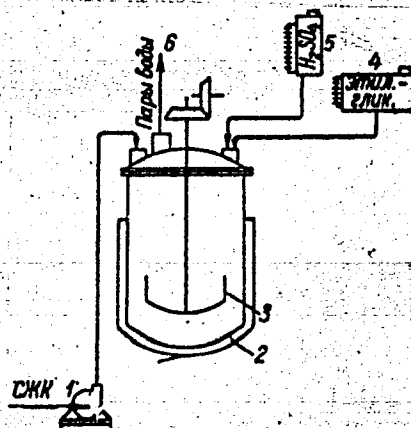
Card 3/6



Perfecting the Production of Synthetic Fat

S/092/60/000/006/001/001  
A051/A026

Figure (p. 14): 1 -  $\text{CHK}$  (S Zh K) = SFA  
synthetic acids pump  
2 - tank  
3 - mixer  
4 - ethyl glycol container  
5 -  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  dosing container  
6 - water vapors.



Card 4/6

F KOGA, L. S.		M	
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
288. INCREASING PRODUCTION OF PORTLAND CEMENT BY USING COAL ASHES AS HYDRAULIC ADDITIVE. Koga, L. S. (Tsement, 1947, vol. 13, (1), 12-13; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 20 June 1948, vol. 42, 4321).			
<p>The addition of hydraulic materials in the grinding process is an effective means of raising the output of cement, since it increases the quantity of ready cement per unit of clinker grounds. Also it reduces the quantity of fuel and power per unit of product. The existing standard allows the addition of up to 15% of hydraulic materials. Besides natural hydraulic substances the metallurgical slays, there can be used as hydraulic additives acid coal ashes, i.e. ashes in which the sum of <math>SiO_2</math>, <math>Al_2O_3</math>, and <math>FeO</math> exceeds 50%. Such ashes are available from power plants. To determine the hydraulic activity, mix 65-75% of finely ground ashes, ground brick, or similar material with 25-35% of powdered slaked lime alone as control. Keep the cakes for 7 days in a humid atmosphere at 20-25°C, after which place them in water at room temperature for 1 day. If the cakes retain their shape and do not disintegrate, the tested material is suitable for use as hydraulic additive to cement.</p>			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SOURCE		REMARKS	
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5. SOURCE		6. REMARKS	
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95. SOURCE		96. REMARKS	
97. SOURCE		98. REMARKS	
99. SOURCE		100. REMARKS	

KOGACHEV, B.V.

S/194/61/000/011/005/070  
D256/D302

AUTHOR: Kogachev, B.V.

TITLE: Transistorized low-frequency apparatus for prospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 5, abstract 11 A38 (Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. gornorazved. in-ta, 1959, no. 34, 52-67)

TEXT: A description is given of an apparatus released by TsNIGRI for prospecting for well conducting minerals, using the following methods: 2-frame method, generator and receiver frames method, measuring the intensity of an alternating magnetic field, etc. The following test instruments are described: 1) A double frequency 480 and 1980 c/s receiver for measuring components of alternating magnetic fields and the slope angle of the full field vector (dimensions: 255 x 110 x 125 mm, error  $\leq 2\%$  of the upper limit of measurements, weight including batteries, less frame: 2 kg); 2) Micro-

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Transistorized low-frequency...

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voltmeter "Aldan" for measuring the components of alternating magnetic fields at 40 c/s frequency (range of measurements 30 to 3000 microwatt for 100 scale divisions, error  $\leq 1\%$  of the upper limit of the measurements, total weight 3 kg); 3) Phase-amplitude compensator for measuring amplitude ratios and phase-shifts of two voltages (480 c/s working frequency, accuracy  $15'$ , weight 4.5 kg); 4) Portable miniature generator ПМГ-1 (PMG-1)-type: frequency 480 and 1980 c/s, size: 255 x 110 x 125 mm, weight including batteries: 3 kg, current drain: 100 mA, time of operation 80 hours; 5) Portable miniature generator ПМГ-2 (PMG-2)-type for inducing alternating e.m. fields of 240 and 1980 c/s frequency, 7 W power, efficiency: 70%, size: 255 x 110 x 140 mm, weight: 1.5 kg, supplied from 7 HKH-10 (7 NKN-10)-type wet batteries. [ Abstracter's note: Complete translation ]

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KAZANTSEV, Ye.I.; KOGADREYEV, A.A.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; POMINA, Z.M.

Redesigning blooming mill regenerator soaking pits with an  
extended working chamber. Stal' 24 no.1:82-84 Ja '64.  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Donetskij politekhnicheskij institut i Makeyevskiy  
metallurgicheskij zavod.

KAZANTSEV, Ye.I.; ZHUKOV, A.I.; KOGADEYEV, A.A.; SHKLYAR, M.S.;  
GELLER, G.Ya.

Operating regenerative soaking pits heated by cold gas.  
Stal' 25 no.3:274-276 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Donetskii politekhicheskii institut i Makeyevskii  
metallurgicheskii zavod.

AUTHOR: Kogalovskiy, S.R. (Saratov)

SOV/42-13-3-30/41

TITLE: On Universal Classes of Algebras Closed With Respect to Direct Products (Ob universal'nykh klassakh algebr, zamknutykh otnositel'no pryamykh proizvedeniy)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 3, pp 241-242 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author generalizes a result of Birkhoff and gives a criterion that a class of algebras being closed with respect to direct products is universal.  
Lemma 1: A universal class of algebras being closed with respect to direct products is defined by a system  $\Sigma$  of sentences such that every sentence of  $\Sigma$  either has the form

$$(1) \quad (x_1) \dots (x_n) \quad \{g_1 = h_1 \wedge \dots \wedge g_s = h_s \rightarrow g_{s+1} = h_{s+1}\}$$

or the form

$$(2) \quad (x_1) \dots (x_m) \quad \{\sim p_1 = q_1 \vee \dots \vee \sim p_t = q_t\},$$

where  $g_1, h_1, \dots, g_{s+1}, h_{s+1}$  are polynomials in  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  and

$p_1, q_1, \dots, p_t, q_t$  are polynomials in  $x_1, \dots, x_m$ .

Conclusion: A class of algebras is quasiprimitive (i.e. is determined only by (1)) then and only then if it is universal,

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On Universal Classes of Algebras  
Direct Products

SOV  
Closed With Respect to /42-13-3-30/41

closed with respect to direct products and contains an algebra with a single element (0-algebra).

Lemma 2: Every universal class of algebras  $K$  has the property that  $A \in K$  holds then and only then if every finitely generated subalgebra of  $A$  can be imbedded isomorphically into a certain algebra of  $K$ .

The factor algebra of the algebra  $A$  generated by a stable equivalence relation  $\epsilon$  is denoted by  $A/\epsilon$ . A family  $\{\epsilon_j\}_{j \in J}$  of stable equivalence relations on  $A$  is called a chain if for all  $j_1$  and  $j_2$  there holds either  $\epsilon_{j_1} \subseteq \epsilon_{j_2}$  or  $\epsilon_{j_2} \subseteq \epsilon_{j_1}$ .

Lemma 3: If  $\{\epsilon_j\}_{j \in J}$  is a chain, then  $\bigcup_{j \in J} \epsilon_j$  and  $\bigcap_{j \in J} \epsilon_j$

are stable equivalence relations.

The class of algebras  $K$  has the inf-property if for every algebra  $A$  and every chain  $\{\epsilon_j\}_{j \in J}$  of stable relations on  $A$  there holds: from  $\{A/\epsilon_j\}_{j \in J} \subseteq K$  there follows  $A/\bigcup_{j \in J} \epsilon_j \in K$ .

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On Universal Classes of Algebras  
Direct Products

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/42-13-3-30/41

Correspondingly the sup-property is defined.

Lemma 4: Every universal class of algebras has the inf-property and the sup-property.

Theorem: In order that a class of algebras being closed with respect to direct products is universal it is necessary and sufficient that it has the property of Lemma 2 and the inf-property.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Kogalovskiy, S.R. SOV/20-122-5-3/56

TITLE: On Universal Classes of Algebras (Ob universal'nykh klassakh algebr)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk, SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 5, pp 759-761 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author joins the investigations of Mal'tsev [Ref 2,1] but he uses several notions in a somewhat changed sense. The smallest universal class containing  $K$  is called the universal closure  $U(K)$  of the class  $K$ . On the set of all algebras, these closure operation defines a topological structure  $UC_\delta$ . The class  $L \subset K$  is called universal with respect to  $K$  if  $L$  is a closed set in the structure  $UC_\delta(K)$  which is induced in  $K$  by  $UC_\delta$ . The class  $K$  is called locally definable if it has the following property: The algebra  $A$  belongs to  $K$  then and only then if each of its finitely generated subalgebras belongs to  $K$ .  
 Theorem: A class of algebras is universal then and only then if it is locally definable and closed.  
 Theorem: Let  $K_\omega$  be the class of all finite and countable algebras. The class  $L \subset K_\omega$  is universal in  $K_\omega$  then and only then if  $L$  is closed in  $K_\omega$  and if  $L = S(L)$ , where  $S(L)$  is the class of all subalgebras of all algebras of  $L$ .

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On Universal Classes of Algebras

SOV/20-122-5-3/56

Five other similar theorems are formulated.

There are 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 German, and 1 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G. Chernyshevskogo  
(Saratov State University imeni N.G. Chernyshevskiy)

PRESENTED: May 4, 1958, by A.I. Mal'tsev, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1958

Card 2/2

16(1)

AUTHOR: Kogalovskiy, S.R.

SOV/140-59-3-9/22

TITLE: On Universal Classes of Algebras Closed With Respect to Direct Products

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1959, Nr. 5, pp 88-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Definition: The class  $K$  is called locally determinable if it has the following property: the algebra  $A$  belongs to  $K$  then and only then if each of its finitely generated subalgebras is isomorphic to a certain algebra of  $K$ .

Theorem: A class of algebras is universal then and only then if it is locally determinable and closed.

The author thanks Professor N.G.Chudakov, Professor V.V.Vagner, and the Academician A.I.Mal'tsev for the attention for the present paper.

There are 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 1 German, 1 Dutch, 1 Polish, 1 English, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo (Saratov State University imeni N.G.Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1958

Card 1/1

16(1)

AUTHOR: Kogalovskiy, S.R.

SOV/20-124-2-4/71

TITLE: Universal Model Classes (Universal'nyye klassy modeley)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1979, Vol 124, Nr 2, pp 260-263 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the author gives structural characteristics of the universal model classes easily transferable to an arbitrary subcategory of the category of all models of a given type (transferable in the sense that they permit within the compass of the considered subcategory to characterize all classes universal in it). For model classes with a finite or countable set of fundamental predicates the author's assertions are complete. In the general case he only obtains partial results. He considers the models abstract in the sense of Mal'tsev; the identity is understood relatively also in the sense of Mal'tsev. The paper consists of three chapters. In the first one the author gives three lemmas on closures of subsets of the complete lattice. The second chapter contains the principal results in seven theorems which are used in the third chapter for the establishment of proper algebraic structural characteristics of the universal classes of algebras (five theorems). For the proofs the author uses essentially the axiom of choice and results of Tarski.

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Universal Model Classes

SOV/20-124-2-4/71

There are 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet, and 3 Dutch.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.O.Chernyshevskogo  
(Saratov State University imeni N.O.Chernyshevskiy)

PRESENTED: September 9, 1958, by A.I.Mal'tsev, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1958

Card 2/2

KOJALOVSKIY, S. R., Cand Phys-math Sci (diss) -- "The structural characteristics of universal classes". Saratov, 1960. 6 pp (Saratov State U im N. G. Chernyshevskiy), 170 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 125)

KOGALOVSKIY, S.R.

General method for obtaining the structural characteristics of  
axiomatized classes. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.6:1291-1294 P '61.  
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Saratovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
A.I. Mal'tsevym.

(Aggregates)



KOGALOVSKIY, S.R.

Multiplicative semigroups of rings. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1005-  
1007 0 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Saratovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
A.I.Mal'tsevym.

(Groups, Theory of)  
(Rings(Algebra))

KOGALOVSKIY, S.R.

Quasi-protective classes of models. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:  
505-507 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Saratovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
K.I. Kal'tayevym.

(Material models)

KOGALOVSKIY, S.R.

Structural characteristics of universal classes. Sib.mat.zhur.  
4 no.1:97-119 Ja-P '63. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Mathematical models)

KUGALOVSKIY, S.R.

Regulation between finite-projective and finite-reductive classes  
of models. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6:1255-1257 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.I. Mal'tsevym.